

self-dedication to that question. He thought it impossible to evade such an expression. There were two conflicting demands in the society, to one of which it must yield. One was the demand of the principles of the Gospel and of humanity, demanding—What attitude do you take in regard to the removal of the wrongs connected with slavery? The other was, the demand of the slave power to be protected. The question had often been asked, what has the Alliance to do with slavery? In his opinion, they had already more to do with it than with any other subject whatever. They could not let it alone—they could not be taken away from it. To avoid the subject, would be taking a step contrary to the protection of union, brotherly love. He supposed the union and brotherly love to be promoted were such as should be in accordance with the Gospel. Yet he did not think it could be taken to mean a sort of complacency with each other's doctrines and views, which they might have, and do nothing whatever. It must be that love which would move them to initiate the Saviour, to fly to the relief of the suffering and oppressed. That was the only real ground of Christian Union. He would not say that a slaveholder could not be a Christian—but he would say that the law could not compel a man to be a slaveholder against his will. There were other considerations, showing that it would be right for the Alliance to speak freely on this subject. The eyes of the world were on them, and every movement would be critically watched, not only in Europe, but in this country.

Mr. Cheney then read a letter from Rev. Jabez Burne, of England, in relation to the alleged promises of the American Delegation in London, to form an Alliance wholly free from the contamination of slavery. After some explanations on this subject from Dr. Patton, Dr. Witt and Schmucker, in which the Rev. gentlemen differed totally as to their recollections with regard to such promises, Rev. Mr. Kirk read an extract from a speech before the London meeting, in relation to the point that no pledge was made.

Mr. Cheney went on to say, that if the Alliance should admit slavery, another American branch would be formed. He was of opinion that no body of religious men had a right to say to the Anti-Slavery reform, the Temperance reform, or any similar cause, 'We turn our backs to you,' unless they were also prepared to say, at the same time, that such movements had connection with the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Mr. Cushman, a farmer of Ousego Co. was in favor of declaring against slavery.

The Conference, after a prayer by Rev. Dr. Lilly, then adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

REPORT OF MR. KEYES ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

[CONTINUED.]

Real objects of the War.

The origin and cause of the war have been set forth; and the apologies for it have been shown to be futile. Why, then, is it waged? This leads to the consideration of the real objects of the war. Whatever may have been the question on this head in the early stages of the contest, they are now a controversy, by the express declarations of prominent advocates of the war, and important votes of both houses of Congress.

It is a War of Conquest.

It can no longer be doubted that this is a war of conquest. The first confession of this fact which startled the public mind appeared in the letter of the secretary of war to Col. Stevenson, dated June 26th, 1846, with reference to a regiment of volunteers to be raised in New York. The secretary says:

"The President expects, and indeed requires, that great care should be taken to have composed of suitable persons; I mean, persons who are now in the possession of various pursuits, and such as would be likely to remain, at the end of the year, either in Oregon, or in any other territory in that region of the globe which may then be a part of the United States. The act of the 13th of May last authorizes the acceptance of volunteers for twelve months, or during the war with Mexico. The condition of the war is such, that it is necessary to have a large number of volunteers, and it must be expected that they will be discharged, without a claim for returning home, wherever they may be serving at the termination of the war, provided it is in the territory of the United States, or may be taken to the nearest or most convenient territory belonging to the United States, and there discharged."

In a letter to Commodore Sloat, dated June 8th, the secretary says: "You will take such measures as will render that vast region (California) a desirable place of residence for emigrants from our soil." In a letter to Col. Kearny, dated June 3d, the conquest of New Mexico is also mentioned. He says, "Should we not conquer and take possession of New Mexico and Upper California, you will establish civil governments therein. You may assure the people of these provinces, that it is the wish and design of the United States to provide for them a free government with the least possible delay, similar to that which exists in our territories."

Other portions of the official correspondence might be adduced to the same point. Prominent supporters of the war, in Congress, have not hesitated to avow conquest as their object. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate (Mr. Sevier), has said that "no one thought of getting less than New Mexico and California;" and the Chairman of the same committee in the House (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll), after having once defended the war, "not as the means of conquest, or for the sake of conquest," has more recently declared that "every body knew—more every body knew—that this was to be a war of invasion, a war of territorial conquest, although it was now spoken of in terms of condemnation and respect. But it can hardly be believed that a war of conquest. That was the only use that could be made of all the power granted by Congress, and by Congress commanded to be employed."

In agreeable harmony with these declarations have been the recent votes in the Senate and House of Representatives, by which they have expressly refused to sanction resolutions against the acquisition of foreign territory and the dismemberment of the Mexican Republic.

It is a War for the Extension of Slavery.

A war of conquest is bad; but the present war has darker shadows. It is a war for the extension of slavery over a territory which has already been purged by Mexican authority, from this stain and curse. Fresh marrows of human beings are to be established; further opportunities for this hateful traffic are to be opened; the lash of the overseer is to be quickened in new regions; and the wretched slave is to be hurried to unaccustomed fields of toil. It can hardly be believed that more than eighteen hundred years since the dawn of the Christian era, a government, professing the law of charity and justice, should be employed in war, to extend an institution which exists in defiance of these sacred principles.

It has already been shown, that the annexation of Texas was consummated, not for the purpose of the Mexican war, but as a continuance, a prolongation, of the same efforts; and the success which crowned the first, emboldens the partisans of the latter, who now, as before, profess to extend the area of freedom, while they are establishing a new sphere for slavery.

The authorities already adduced in regard to the objects of annexation, and the purpose of the Mexican war, have been made also been made, upon the floor of Congress, with high sound, that "he had no doubt, that every foot of territory we shall permanently occupy, south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, will be slave territory;" and, in reply to his colleague, Mr. Burt, who inquired whether this opinion was in "consequence of the efficiency of the slave-power in those States where it is most at home, so true, that he who should there venture to preach another gospel, would not be an uncertain candidate for the martyrdom of lynch-law. And something of what is comprehensively true in those States is not yet wholly untrue out of their limits. Not to have a general extension of moral enterprise, and apparently, of moral feeling, on the slave question and its moral

It is a war to strengthen the 'Slave Power.'

But it is not merely proposed to open new markets for slavery; it is also designed to confirm and fortify the 'Slave Power.' Here is a distinction which should not fail to be borne in mind. Slavery is odious as an institution, if viewed in the light of morals and Christianity. On this account alone, it should be refused from rendering it any voluntary support. But it has been made the basis of a political combination, to which has not inappositely been applied the designation of the 'Slave Power.' The slaveholders of the country—who are not supposed to exceed 200,000, or at most, 300,000 in numbers—by the spirit of union which animates them, by the strong sense of a common interest, and by the audacity of their leaders, have erected themselves into a new 'estate,' as it were, under the Constitution. Disregarding the sentiments of many of the great framers of that instrument, who notoriously considered slavery as a temporary, they proclaim it a permanent institution; and with a strange inconsistency, at once press it into a prominent influence in the general government, while they deny the right of that government to interfere, in any way, with its existence. According to them, it may never be restrained or abolished by the general government, though it may be indefinitely extended. And it is urged that, as new free States are admitted into the Union, other slave States should be admitted, in order to preserve the balance of power; in other words, the equipoise between slavery and freedom—though it might, with more propriety, be termed the preponderance of slavery. The bare announcement of this claim discloses its absurdity. Is it not a mockery of the principles of freedom, which moved the hearts and strengthened the hands of our fathers, to suppose that they contemplated any such perverse arrangements of political power?

It cannot be doubted that His Excellency is entirely right when he says, in his message, that "at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the final extinction of the institution of slavery was looked for at no very distant day, and that, when the event took place, not one word or phrase of it would require to be altered, and no expression in it would give notice to posterity that such an institution ever existed; and, further,—that the Constitution leaves slavery where it found it, a State institution; and though, as a compromise, it did confer political power upon States which had slaves, by reason of their slaves, it was not intended that that power should be extended beyond the States who were parties to the compromise."

But the slave power has triumphed over the evident intentions of the framers of the Constitution. It appears that only one free State has been formed out of territory acquired by treaty, while four slave States have been established, and the foreign slave State of Texas has been incorporated into the Union by joint resolutions of Congress.

The object of the bold measure of annexation, was not only to extend slavery, but to strengthen the 'Slave Power.' The same object is now proposed by the Mexican war. This is another link in the gigantic chain, by which our country and the Constitution are to be bound to the 'Slave Power.' This has been proclaimed in public journals. The following passage from the Charleston (S. C.) Courier avows it:—Every battle fought in Mexico, and every dollar spent there, but insures the acquisition of territory, which must widen the field of Southern enterprise and power in future. And the final result will be to readjust the balance of power in the confederacy, so as to give us control over the operations of government in all time to come."

It is a War against the free States.

Regarding it as a war to strengthen the 'Slave Power,' we are conducted to a natural conclusion, that it is virtually, and in its consequences, a war against the free States of the Union. Conquest is the object; and the means of conquest are a political control at home; and distant battles are fought, less with a special view of subjugating Mexico, than with the design of overcoming the power of the free States, under the Constitution. The lives of Mexicans are sacrificed in this cause; and a domestic question, which should be reserved for bloodless debate in our own country, is transferred to fields of strife in a foreign land.

THE OMNIPRESENCE AND OMNIPOTENCE OF SLAVERY.

Extract from 'A Report on American Slavery,' read to the Worcester Central Association, March 2, 1847, by the Rev. George Allen, and published at the request of that body:—

By unity of interest, by a sense of common danger, by not only the consciousness of necessary political concession of extra-territorial slave States, and by that obedient popular ignorance which it creates to impose upon and to use, Slavery, itself a power, lays hold of greater power, alike by subtlety and by arrogant defiance. In what sphere of influence is not its evil genius present and active? It is not only present, but it is present in its own vicious interests? In what mart of commerce does she not win the love of gain? What wheel of frugal industry does not watch her humor to know when to whirl, and when to rest in idleness? What lust of office does not cringe and pander for her smile? What ambition, of whatever grade, is not obedient of itself, till she has secured it? What State does not consult her will, and ask her leave to do its own? What is called the Nation's power is hers, in cabinet at home, in courts abroad. She presides over every department of its civil affairs. Its chief commanders, by land and sea, are her high priests. Its myriads of hungry dependants are her slaves. Its legislation is her decree. Its temple of justice is her shrine. Its supreme executive sword glitters in her hand. Its myriads of her defence; and its armies muster for her battles. The Nation's revenue is hers, to look up to-day, and dissipate to-morrow. Principles are clay in her sovereign hand. The Constitution shrinks and expands, to fit the changes of her restless policy. She comprehends the world by lines of latitude, abolishes the faith of treaties by the edge of the sword, dismembers foreign States to piece out her cruel domain for present need, or buys them up, with the public treasure, to provide for the wants of prospective tyranny.

Having come thus far and wrought thus much, will that evil genius stop, of her own accord, at these limits? Will her hope falter at the sacred brink of an ecclesiastical Rubicon? A power that needs all power, that is quick to see and feel and help its need, will of course seek to grasp all power. Is the genius of Slavery exempt from this general law? From her success elsewhere, may we not presume on her effrontery and success in these limits? Will her hope falter at the sacred brink of an ecclesiastical Rubicon? A power that needs all power, that is quick to see and feel and help its need, will of course seek to grasp all power. Is the genius of Slavery exempt from this general law? From her success elsewhere, may we not presume on her effrontery and success in these limits? Will her hope falter at the sacred brink of an ecclesiastical Rubicon? A power that needs all power, that is quick to see and feel and help its need, will of course seek to grasp all power. 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DUBLIN, 3d of 5th mo., 1847.

Affectionately thine,
RICHARD ALLEN.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth Pease, dated
DARLINGTON, 4th mo., 17.

Mr. Hathway and Mr. Pillsbury, who did most of the talking at this meeting, and who were compelled to canvass the claims of the Methodist church to anti-slavery character by the pertinacity of her friends, must have staggered the faith of those most desirous of finding her skirts free from the

must be the voice of God against *all sin*, and so long a *sa* fearless man; who feels his God within and over him stands in it, so long it *will be*.

But what course has the Pulpit taken on the war? What you might expect. Ministers are heard praying for an 'honorable peace.' Ministers have dis-

☞ The interesting letter from Paris, on our last page, is from our esteemed friend, HENRY W. WILLIAMS, who was formerly connected with the Anti-Slavery Office in this city, and who is now completing his medical education abroad. It was duly re-

The Sultan of Turkey has contributed £1000 for the relief of the starving Irish.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ANTI-SLAVERY SO-
CIETY.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in New-Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, June 12th and 13th. Joseph C. Hathaway and Wm. W. Brown, of western New York, Frederick Douglass, J. N. Buffum, C. L. Remond, and other speakers, will be present. Let them be heard.

town hall, in Abington, commencing on Saturday evening, and closing on Sunday evening, June 19th and 20th. J. C. Hathaway and W. W. Brown of western New-York, Frederick Douglass, C. L. Remond and James N. Buffum, will be among the speakers. The friends of freedom in Abington and the adjoining towns are earnestly called upon to give a full attendance. The attraction held out is

Salem, on Thursday and Friday, June 10th and 11th. Joseph C. Hathaway, and William W. Brown, of western New-York, C. L. Remond of Salem, Frederick Douglass and James N. Buffum of Lynn, will be present, and address the convention.

will address the inhabitants of Worcester on Slavery, on Saturday and Sunday, June 5th and 6th, in Brinley Hall. All are respectfully invited to attend.

ing with the afternoon of the next day. Members
friends, and inquirers are affectionately invited
attend.

EULOGIUM ON CLARKSON, by the Rev. Alexander Crummwell, and a **POEM ON FREEDOM**, by Mr. Charles J. Reason. This ab-

Continued, at the reduced price of 12 1-2 cents per copy.

the latter place.

Apply to
May 28.

BENJ. P. BASSETT,
23 Endicott street.

Apply to J. ROGERS, 20 Brattle street.

ONE half of a house, or one or more rooms in the same, on Shurtleff street, a few minutes walk

April 16 2 mos 18 Brattle-street,

It is generously awarded by a discerning public to his success as a Hydropathic Practitioner, would respectfully inform the friends of Hydropathy, that

36 by 70 feet, three stories high, with a piazza on the South side. There are separate parlors, bathing and dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

the accommodation of two persons. Among the variety of baths in the establishment are, the plunge, douche, drenche, and spray baths. The ladies

ty of pleasant walks passing near and to springs of pure water. The walks are sufficiently retired, to allow water-cure patients to appear as they please.

daily experience, for the last three years, has strengthened his opinion, that the condition of the skin clearly indicates the character of many diseases.

wet sheet, to promote evaporation or a sweat, when either may be necessary; and from the results which have attended his application of the treatment he

All patients who visit this establishment for

towels, some well-worn linen to cut for fomentations, an old cloak or mantle, and a syringe.

will pay \$8.50 per week. Invalids who are so feeble as to need extra attention and fire in their rooms (except for swathing purposes) will procure the

N. B.—The afflicted, desirous of being examined in regard to their complaints, and of ascertaining the

POETRY.

For the Liberator.
PROGRESS.

Onward! onward! raise the cry,
Let Freedom be our watchword high!
Eager youth, and bending age,
Join the upward Pilgrimage;
Though the Present darkness o'er us,
Though the Future glooms before us,
God's unconquerable might,
Fear for no one, love for all—
Justice though the heavens fall!
Onward! dread not despot's frown—
Truth can ne'er be fettered down—
Onward! fear not bigot's ire,
Truth defies the stake and fire—
Tyranny may last a time,
Freedom yet shall reign sublime.
Rest not! until mind shall be,
Like ocean, fearless and free.
Rest not! till each shackles fall,
And men be brother-freemen all.
Rest not! till the world exclaims—
'Tis rank, are empty names!
The peasant toiler at the plough,
The poet of the wearied brow,
Are nobles of their kind!
True worth alone shall passport be
To nature's noblest majesty—
The majesty of Mind!

ROBERT P. SCOTT.
Edinburgh, (Scotland), May 1, 1847.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.

The Steamer lies in Dundrum Bay,
Imbedded in the sand;
She sailed from port with streamers gay,
But foundered on the strand.
The land of liberty she left,
Bound for the land of slaves;
And there she lies in Dundrum Bay,
The sport of British waves.
She carried those who preach the word
Of God to bond and free,
But dare not bid the freeman set
His slaves at liberty.
She carried men who came to prove
That Christian men may hold
Their fellow-men in iron bonds,
And batter them for gold.
She carried those who dare not speak
Of freedom to the slave,
Nor teach him to pursue the word
Of Him who came to save.
She carried men whose glowing tongues
Have poisoned British ears,
With doctrines cursed as the soil
Which steams with negro's tears.
She sailed!—but scarce had left the port,
Or reached the open main,
She could not hold so strange a freight,
But cast it forth again.
And there she lies in Dundrum Bay,
So late the Ocean's pride,
Immovable by human skill,
By steam, or sail, or tide.
Unlike that merchant ship of old,
Which sailed upon her way,
As soon as Jonah had become
The monster's living prey.
Oh! grievous was the prophet's sin,
Which caused the Ocean's wrath,
Which could not be appeased or stilled,
Till Jonah was cast forth.
But deeper far is his offence,
A crime of blacker dye,
Who calls himself a Christian man,
Yet pleads for slavery!
Great Britain! may she float once more,
And wait across the main,
The men she cast upon her shore,
Nor bring them back again!

CHARLES SARRIS.
Oswestry, (Wales), Oct. 12, 1846.

The following humorous lines are particularly descriptive of the present unpropitious Spring.

SPRING—A NEW VERSION.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

'Come, gentle Spring! ethereal mildness, come!
Oh! Thomson, void of rhyme as well as reason,
How couldst thou thus poor human nature hum?
There's no such season.
The Spring! I shrink and shudder at her name!
For why? I find her breath a bitter blight!
And suffer from her blows, as if they came
From Prussia the fighter.
Her praises, then, let hardy poets sing,
And be her tuneless laureates and upholders,
Who do not feel as if they had a Spring
Poured down their shoulders!
Let others eulogize her floral shows;
From me, they cannot win a single stanza;
I know her blooms are in full blow—and so's
The Influenza.
Her cowslips, stocks, and lilies of the vale,
Her honey-blossoms that you hear the bees at,
Her tansies, daffodils, and primrose pale,
Are things I sneeze at!
Fair is the vernal quarter of the year,
And fair its early buddings and its blowings—
But just suppose Consumption's seeds appear
With other sowings!
For me, I find, when eastern winds are high,
A rigid, not a genial inspiration;
Nor can, like iron-cheated Chubb, defy
An inflammation.
Smitten by breezes from the land of plague,
To me all vernal luxuries are fables;
Oh! where's the Spring in a rheumatic leg,
Stiff as a table?
I limp in agony—I wheeze and cough,
And quake with Ague, that great Agitator;
Nor dream, before July, of leaving off
My Respirator.
What wonder if, in May itself, I lack
A peg for laudatory verse to hang on?
Spring mild and gentle—yes, as spring-heeled Jack
To those he sprang on!
In short, whatever panegyrics lie
In fables odes too many to be cited,
The tenderness of Spring is all my eye,
And that is blighted!

SONNET.

Seek for what highest conquest! Let there be a strife
For what is just and noble in thy soul;
Never submit to Error's stern control,
But follow the commander, Truth, through life.
Not by the rattling drum, the screaming life,
The clanging trumpet, are his soldiers led;
Not with fierce passions are their bosoms rife;
No field encumbered with the ghastly dead.
No smoking city tells how sword and fire
Have scattered ruin, misery, despair;
But his small army march in triumph, where
Smile joy and plenty, and to heaven aspire.
Glad hours of Freedom, such as filled the air
When Israel's rescue rang from Miriam's lyre,
[Olive Branch.]

REFORMATORY.

SABBATHAL MOVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND.
CITY MEETING IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, May 1, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR:

By this mail, I send you a 'Glasgow Argus,' containing an account of a great public meeting, held in the City Hall, Tuesday evening last, to petition Parliament to enforce the running of at least one morning, and one evening train on Sunday, on every passenger line in Scotland, at reasonable and convenient hours. The necessity for it was chiefly caused by a new set of Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway stopping, in November last, the Sunday train, (which had run since its opening five years ago), to the great inconvenience of the terminal cities, and of the district through which it passes, containing about one million population, which, from its social relations, many of the young people employed in the city manufactures being from the country on the line, and naturally anxious occasionally to avail themselves of the railway on Sunday to visit their parents and relations, urgently requires such accommodation. This meeting, you will see, was a regular clerical mob, called out by a concerted beat of 'drum ecclesiastic,' to the tune of 'coming up to the help of the Lord, and to the curse of Mexico on the absentees,' on the previous Sunday, from many pulpits of 'Free Church' and other Dissenters. To the credit of the Established ministers, they did not demean themselves by such contemptible tricks. The people were commanded to come early, and defeat the ungodly men who sought to overthrow the Sabbath, (circumlocution for to pack the hall, and which seems to have extended to using their best exertions to prevent the Sunday train speakers being heard. The hour of meeting was 8, and by half past 6, a crowd of clerical adherents were blocking up Candlemas, ready to rush in on the door opening. The immediate leaders, to the number of 100, had assembled per circular at 6, in an adjoining Hall, to concert their line of action, and receive final orders from the clergy.

A request was made that their speakers should be accommodated on the platform, which was at once granted by us: The leaders, consisting of some ten ministers, all Free Church, save Dr. Hills, (a Professor of Divinity in the University, who has no congregation), and a few laymen, contrary to all usage, took their seats on the platform some time before the Requisitionists came out from the Committee Room. Our appearance called forth the most venomous howling, hissing, &c., which were met with counter cheers from our supporters. The chairman was interrupted in the few words he spoke, in the most unseemly manner. My rising to move the resolutions called off still more energetic howling, &c. After a time, a comparative lull ensued, and my introductory sentences were somewhat listened to; but, on beginning to read the Resolutions, the noises recommenced, and not one word was allowed to be heard. Contrary to my own judgment, at the request of friends around, I went on, though what I said could not be heard a few yards distant. Conciliation being found vain, the second, Mr. W. S. Brown, was instructed at once to stand for silence and a fair hearing, and he did so nobly throughout the entire night, three hours, twenty minutes; occasionally, on a full from the exhaustion of the bawlers, getting in a sentence. This mob of Sabbatarians, composed chiefly of Free Churchmen, acting under the eye of their ministers, who so often get off from taking part in all reformatory movements, on the pretext that the man of God must not strive, but be gentle in all things, not only did their part, but considerably overdid it. Their object was to prevent our sentiments reaching the ears of their followers, by drowning our voices, and then to get their speakers on; but they reckoned without their host. The respectable chairman told them he was resolved to uphold the rights of the speaker, and that until he was heard in quiet, no other man should open his lips, though it should be necessary to remain till 6 next morning. His firmness, conjoined with that of W. S. B., entirely discomfited them, and at quarter past 11, the clerical leaders withdrew, having handed the chairman an absurd paper, which they called a protest, to cover from their dupes their inglorious retreat. You will be surprised to learn that the 'young man,' W. S. B. is out of his teens, 27 years old, strong and athletic, married, and father of two fine children.

The Ephraim, being only heathen, kept up their celebrated noise for two hours. Glasgow citizens have fairly outdone them; for they have kept up a noise vastly superior for four hours. To be sure, they are, or profess to be, Christians. Find a corner, if possible, for the report, that friends may see what our clergy can do in the rowdy-line. I believed clerical mobs impossible now-a-days in Britain, and remember saying so to you. To account for this, as several of the clericals were members of the so-called Evangelical Alliance, I suspect they must have received private instructions from the American clericals in that body, of the use of mobs in desperate cases; how useful it was to prevent the arguments of an opponent from being heard, when it was advisable to stifle what could not be answered; and that this was the first trial. But it won't do here. Sunday trains, in spite of all the efforts of a section of clerical bigots, will soon run on every line in Scotland, as they do in England; and these men, who, to coerce their fellows from using them, have dragged in the Sabbath controversy to their aid, will find themselves now met foot to foot, and that subjection to their absurdities will no longer be tacitly given, as has hitherto been considerably done. They have precipitated this discussion, and are serving unwittingly to bring up inquiry, and the expression of results consequent on inquiry, on this subject, which much wants investigation in Scotland. It cannot rest. We shall have another meeting soon in Glasgow. The ice is broken, and meetings will be held in Edinburgh, &c.

What of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance? Has it given up the ghost, before making any sign of life? For their information, should it not reach them otherwise, you may inform them that the Rev. Isaac Nelson, of Belfast, a member of it, says in a lecture on slavery just published, 'There was a solemn understanding at the Manchester meeting, (Nov. 4th, 1846), that should any foreign organization be found to admit slaveholders, the British organization would refuse to co-operate or unite with it—and at a public meeting of friends of the E. A. in Warrington on 23d April, the Rev. W. Bevan of Liverpool, one of the E. A. secretaries, declared that the British branch had determined never to affiliate with the American branch, if that branch was composed in part of slaveholders.'

The Congregational Union of Scotland, at their annual meeting at Dundee, 15th April, 1847, on motion of Rev. David Russell, Glasgow, seconded by Rev. George Ingram, Glasgow, resolved, 'That this meeting, composed of ministers and members of Scotch Congregational churches, assembled on the 35th anniversary of the Congregational Union of Scotland, being much impressed with the unscripturalness and abomination of slavery, feel themselves called on to reiterate again with the pro-slavery churches in America, and to embody in their recommitment, an unequivocal declaration, that they never can hold fellowship with churches whose members are knowingly permitted to buy, sell, rear, or retain slaves.' Mr. Ingram, who seconded the resolution, stated that no Congregational church in Scotland had ever held communion with these pro-slavery churches. After a few words by Dr. Alexander, the resolution was unanimously agreed to. The Free Church is now being assailed from within,

in, by the Free Church Anti-Slavery Society, composed entirely of F. C. members, and must soon give way before the united voice of Britain. Not a single religious denomination but has anxiously cleared itself of all appearance of countenance or sympathy with them, in their humiliating position.

Truly yours,

ANDREW PATON.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

FREEMASONRY.

The corner stone of the building for the Smithsonian Institution was, by the assistance of Freemasons, laid on the 1st inst., at Washington, and pronounced by them to be 'square, level, and plumb,' and 'good, true, and trusty.' This farcical ceremony was surprising, and very unexpected, considering that the Institution is the consequence of a private donation for the 'increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,' and under the superintendence of so many wise men. Certainly, it was no requirement of the donor to encourage and perpetuate secret societies, but rather to diffuse the knowledge we now possess from the disclosures of William Morgan, and seceders from Masonry. Whoever did permit this dishonor, ought to have recollected that near the same spot, in the last Congress, an attempt was made to get incorporated a lodge of Freemasons, and another of Odd Fellows, in the District of Columbia, and that they were negatived by a vote of 133 against 29. We hope the same or a similar imposition has not been practised here, as was in the laying and in the inscription on the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument; also in the inscription on the plate under the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in Boston, when two falsehoods were engraved, and confirmed to be such by the contemporary Governor of the Commonwealth, and Mayor of the city of Boston. It is hoped that there is nothing engraved relating to secret societies on the plate of the corner stone of this Institution, so much a national establishment. This meddling of Freemasonry, together with the omission on the plate of the name of James Smithson, the philanthropic donor, is a ludicrous beginning.

The National Intelligencer of the 19th ult., stated that B. B. French, Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Washington, appeared before the committee, for the erection of the building for the Smithsonian Institution, offering the services of the lodge in laying the corner stone; and thereupon it was voted to invite the lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows to unite with them in the ceremony. The Grand Master, thinking this announcement carried the appearance of his obtruding himself on the committee, requested the paper of the 22d ult. to say that he called on the committee, by the special request of one of its members. It is not to be wondered at, that Mr. French, who, besides being Grand Master, is Clerk of the House of Representatives, is careful of appearances. The lodge has ever been officious, like a four-legged animal, in polluting corner stones. The building committee are Robert Dale Owen, Joseph G. Totten, and W. W. Seaton. In this case, who is the special one? G.

Boston, May, 1847.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 1, 1847.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—More than nine months have passed since I left Boston, but as yet, I have not succeeded in finding any thing worth mentioning to the friends I have among the readers of the Liberator—not even my personal history, which, though highly satisfactory to myself, would scarcely be interesting to them. I take my pen, now, however, to send you my best wishes for the New Year, and thus to express the remembrance which my thoughts cherish. It has not been in default of good intentions, that I have not before written, but because there has been nothing of public interest presented to my notice.

Paris presents every conceivable attraction to the devotee of pleasure, or to the admirer of art and beauty; and every possible advantage for the culture of every science. The profusion of opportunities is almost bewildering; but these rather concern the gratification and advantage of the individual, and unless he occupies his leisure with descriptions, he finds very little of all that he receives, of which he can make others the partakers. Like the cave of the lion in the fable, of all which finds an entrance, he returns nothing. The face of Society appears to be swept only by the breezes of social gaiety, and never presents, at least to the stranger, the heaving swell of the tides of political life. I cannot hope, therefore, to make my letter what it should be; but perhaps it may be better than none at all.

One scarcely knows to what portion of the year should be applied the designation of 'the gay season' here. The summer finds its citizens of all classes, and of every age, enjoying an open-air existence, and apparently happy as happiness could make them in their delightful climate, their fountains as beautiful as Poetry herself, and their delightful gardens. These last appeared as if Paradise itself could scarcely have surpassed them in the assemblage of natural beauties, and to these were added everywhere the exquisite creations of man's genius, to leave, as it would seem, no desire unsatisfied. Here there was room for all, and full liberty for each. According to his choice, he can join the promenade of thousands, or sit idly down to regard the scene before him, or seek the shady groves where he can undisturbed enjoy his own reveries; or turn his steps towards those portions which children are making the theatre of their gambols; or if music be his choice, he can, if it be evening, mingle with the throng to whom a band of fifty or sixty are offering evidence of his charm.

Each of the principal Gardens has its peculiar charm. That of the Tuileries, the most central, and attached to the royal residence, is that possessing more of the treasures of art; of which the grand number of beautiful marble statues, all master pieces, form the most striking portion. It is remarkable, too, in the vicinity of the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysees which adjoin it, and of which the view from its terraces is probably unequalled in the world. The Garden of the Palace of the Luxembourg possesses more natural advantages, and contains in one part of its extent beautiful plantations of some acres of roses, and delightful vineyards and nurseries of fruit trees. The Garden of Plants adds to its natural beauties all the attractions which Science can bestow. In one part are assembled specimens of the almost countless varieties of evergreens, comprising the numerous families of the trees of the North, the pine and fir tribes, and conspicuous above them all, an immense Cedar of Lebanon, no less remarkable for its natural beauty than for the associations with which it is united. Descending from the hills which are devoted to these trees of the mountain, the visitor comes next to beautiful green-houses, immensely large, and high enough to receive tall trees from the tropics; then leading through the more level parts of the Garden, beautiful avenues, bordered with lime trees which are trimmed into perpendicular walls, except at their summits, where their uncut branches are allowed to mingle and form an arch completely to shelter the promenade below. I never could fancy that trees could be trimmed into regular forms, and yet preserve their beauty. I expected to find a stiff formality, which could not be agreeable to the eye accustomed to the uncontrolled exuberance of nature; but I was happily disappointed, and found both worthy of admiration—each in its appropriate position. Bordering these avenues are the departments devoted to the School of Botany, where are cultivated all obtainable plants in usage in medicine, for ornament, for food, or in the arts; each marked with its name

and its more important qualities. To these divisions students are admitted on applying for tickets, and they can devote, if they choose, several hours each day to their investigations. Yet another portion is devoted to the specimens of the animal kingdom, the harmless varieties being allowed the freedom of small enclosures, and lodged at night in picturesque little huts, which add very much to the charm of the tasteful arrangement that is everywhere exhibited. The wild animals are kept in a long building, divided into compartments for each one, and are visible to the public through the grated front of each den. The ferocious birds form quite an interesting collection in another building. The birds remarkable for their beauty occupy another, constructed as an aviary—the monkeys another—the alligators, anacondas, and others of similarly amiable propensities, a fifth—while a sixth is occupied by the larger quadrupeds, camels, elephants, &c.

Many visits are required before one can even discover all the objects of interest which are there assembled; so numerous are they, and so curiously are they distributed; and, after all these have been received attention, there remain encore the cabinets of Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy, contained in the halls of several extensive buildings, and unequalled, probably, by any in the world. That of Zoology alone contains more than two hundred thousand specimens of the animal kingdom.

So much of some of the conduces to happiness which Summer offers; and the pleasure which these afford is more tranquil and satisfying, and more generally participated, than those which Winter brings, which are more recklessly gay. The poor are certainly less comfortable in Winter, especially if, like the present, it is severe. It does not appear in the nature of the people, however, to continue long and, at this moment, everything wears an aspect of mirthfulness, which perhaps no other city could present. This state of things has been more evident since Christmas, and continues at least until the end of the Carnival, which arrives in February. I never listened to music more inspiring than the joyful peals of the bells on Christmas day. Most of the principal churches have several fine-toned ones, and as they were rung in concert, (each tower containing the bells of a town, I might say) the effect was very fine. I attended portions of the different services of several of the churches, that I might enjoy the sublime music which accompanies the ceremonies on the days of the grand fetes, and it was no small gratification. From Christmas till the present time, the shops and even the streets have been 'illuminated,' I could say, with the endless profusion of articles for presents. To-day, in particular, the streets were almost impassable from the throngs which crowded them. I heard to day, also, a grand serenade given as a voluntary compliment to the King, similar to one I had before listened to, on the eve of his birth-day. There were, as nearly as I could judge from counting a portion of them, between five and six hundred of the drummers alone, from which you may guess what must have been the whole number. They were formed into a square, in the centre of which stood the commanding drum-major, who, by moving his staff, directed the performance. As he changed its position, the movement changed, and when he gave the signal, all was silent in an instant. So perfect was the rhythm of the execution, that the effect was that of an immense organ, of a single instrument, rather than of a great number, in the hands of as many different performers. His Majesty appeared at one of the windows of the Tuileries, in acknowledgment; and was received with many cries of 'Vive le Roi.' He is extremely dignified in appearance, has a very noble, fine expression, and appears at least fifteen years less aged than he really is.

But, with my best wishes to all friends, and my warmest hopes for your continued success, I must close, that I may be in season for the mail for the steamer.

Very sincerely, yours,

W.

ANOTHER ROUGH AND READY.

Some time ago, a Mr. Scott, a workman in one of the factories at Oriskany, became smitten with a rage for military glory, and applied to the captain of a volunteer company to be received as a recruit. For some reason, his application was not then successful, and he continued his work. Recently an opening for him in the company was made, and one of the lieutenants wrote him as follows:

UTICA, April 6, 1847.

Sir—The company under command of Captain Walcott is now organizing, and if you wish to join us we will receive the bounty, and your pay will commence as soon as you join. The rendezvous is at Mechanics' Hall in this city.

C. A. JOHNSON,

Lieut. 10th Infantry.

To A. J. Scott, Esq.

But this letter happened, by some accident, to fall into the hands of another Mr. Scott, also living at Oriskany, and he forthwith despatched the following reply, telling some home truths in a way none the less effective for being rather of the roughest:

ORISKANY, April 7, 1847.

Through some unaccountable freak of fortune, I received the foregoing from you to-day. But as you were gentlemanly enough to pay the postage, you are entitled to a civil though truthful answer. Allow me then to inform you that I never heard of Capt. Walcott or yourself before to-day. Neither have I the least idea of 'joining' you, or in any way assisting the unjust and intensely mean war President Polk is waging against Mexico. I have no wish to participate in such 'glorious' butchery of women and children as was displayed in the capture of Monterey, &c. Neither have I any desire to place myself under the dictation of a petty military tyrant, to every caprice of whose will I must yield implicit obedience. No, sir! As long as I can work, beg, or go to the poorhouse, I won't go to Mexico, to be lodged on the damp ground, half-starved, half roasted, bitten by musketoes and centipedes, stung by scorpions and tarantulas—marched, drilled and flogged, and then stuck up to be shot at, for eight dollars a month and putrid rations—Well! I won't!

As to the 'bounty,' I have not the least doubt that will be promptly paid. Many a poor fellow has received it already at Palo Alto, Ransaca de la Plunder, Monterey and Buena Vista. And no doubt it will and will come to thousands more, in the shape of shot, shell and tomato at Vera Cruz. Much obliged to you, but I have no desire to have my bones picked by the hideous Mexican vultures, landrills and jackalls. Had much rather wait my appointed time, and close my eyes in peace among friends and kindred.

As for yourself, I should not wonder if you were a likely sort of a chap. But you are employed at an intensely mean trade, 'if you ever noticed it.' Human butchery has had its day. Human progress has made mighty inroads upon it within the last half century. And the time is rapidly approaching when the professional soldier will be placed on the same level as a bandit, the Bedouin and the Thug. You had better quit the business; and in return for your information, if you wish to engage in the mean trade, which is my trade, I will give you all the information and assistance in my power. I am satisfied with my condition. I think a man is more nobly employed, drawing a spinning jack, assisting to clothe his fellow humans, than even leading an army to slaughter them.

I am truly yours,

A. J. SCOTT.

C. A. Johnson, Lieut. 10th Infantry.

Benefit of Science.—On Thursday, Aug. 6, Vail was arrested in Albany, for some offence committed in Rochester. The telegraph notified his arrest; when Rochester replied 'hold on to him.' A few hours the line, again replied 'let him go; we've examined witnesses—he's innocent.' He took up his knapsack, bound for New York and the west. But for the telegraph, he must have been a prisoner several days.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—We find the following statement in Saunders's News Letter at Dublin:

CONA, March 24, 1847.—I send you a most appalling account of a massacre recently perpetrated on the Coast of Africa, which, for cold-blooded and horrible barbarity, has perhaps never been equalled even in the abominable annals of slave traffic. Of the authenticity of the account, there cannot be the slightest doubt, as it is contained in a letter from a very intelligent naval officer, stationed at the Island of Ascension, not very far from the scene of the occurrence, and is as follows:

ASCENSION, 1st Jan. 1847.

'We have just received news of a most horrible massacre on the coast of Africa. A slave depot, called Gallinas, known to have 2000 slaves ready for shipping, was strictly blockaded by our cruisers, that the slave-owners, finding it impossible to embark them, actually in cold blood beheaded the whole number, placing their heads on poles by the beach, saying, 'If you will not allow us to make profit of prisoners we take in war, we will kill all.'

IMPIETY. A minister of this city, in his prayer before his congregation on Fast Day, took occasion to insult the Deity, by addressing to him the following language:

'Oh God, we thank thee, that not only have no serious disasters attended the American arms in Mexico, but that the national feeling of the people has been gratified by victory.'

This man professes to be a disciple of Him who came to bring 'peace on earth, and good will to men,' and assumes to be a guide and teacher in matters pertaining to righteousness, mercy and truth. No wonder, when such individuals 'steal the liver of heaven to serve the Devil in,' that fidelity and integrity are faithfully on the increase in the land.

We suppose that the Rev. gentleman noticed before him the person of his Excellency the Governor, and doubtless thought that he might be gratified to see such a mistake, though guilty as he is in abetting this infamous war, if he did not present to such a sentiment with abhorrence and disgust.—Boston Whig.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM MONTE-REY AND VILLAGES OF THE FRONTIER.

The greater part of the above named city has been burned, namely, from the entrance near the country house of Gen. Arista to the Plaza del Meson, and on the north side as far as the Bridges; not more than a fourth part of the houses have been left in any direction.

They have destroyed the tower of the cathedral, have thrown down the bells, all of which have been melted. At San Francisco, they have taken all the stud of horses, and have completely destroyed the convent. They have burned all the villages, from Marin to the village of Mier, leaving nothing but ruins. They have done the same from Estancia, to Cerralvo; not a single rancho but has been destroyed. They have burned, in the same way, all the ranchos from Reynosa to Matamoros, and the commandant of that city has said that on approach of Urra, he would set fire to every house.

All these injuries and barbarities have been perpetrated by way of vengeance for the great damage done them by Urra with his continual triumphs, he having relieved them of property to the value of two millions, consisting of wagons, mules and effects, which he has distributed among his troops. Taylor has published a proclamation, declaring Urra, Canales, and the troops which follow them, to be brigands, and that he will not give quarter to one of them. This is a piece of cruelty which will cost the American army dear, as the forces of Urra are increasing from day to day.

The families of the town and villages which have been burned, go wandering about the fields, and are continually emigrating from all parts. It is painful to hear the accounts of the sufferings of these unfortunate people, who have suffered and are suffering the extreme evils, having no other asylum but the mountains, in which to escape the fury of the unbridled soldiery.

The following is from the Diario Oficial of 13th:

Yesterday, the following event happened at the Plantation of Guadalupe, in the district of Marin, about 10 o'clock at night: A party of Americans arrived in search of corn, and after they had obtained as much in the ear as they wanted, they went to searching the houses. In the house of four women taken at Agua Nueva, whereupon they hung all the men they found there, fifteen, as is said, and going on shot all the others, strangling a little old man who was a pair of American pantalons. They then entered a small chapel contiguous to his chapel, in which they will not be worse yet? We know also that two parties of Americans left Monterey yesterday: one for Salinas, the other for the plantation of Don Francisco Gutierrez, for the purpose of looking for articles to be taken. We have just learned that twenty-five persons were shot at Guadalupe.

MURDER IN A CHURCH.—An event of a very melancholy nature is just now the engrossing subject of conversation in the salons. On last Saturday night the young Count de Liederkeke, the representative of one of the noblest families of this country, entered a small chapel contiguous to his chapel, in the neighborhood of Namur, (Belgium), and without any notice fired at his two sisters, who were engaged in their devotions. The eldest sister fell dead on the spot. The Count then fired twice at the surviving, and the second time he killed her mortally. The miserable perpetrator of this double deed was hurried away, vowing vengeance against other members of his family. It is feared that he has destroyed himself, as he has not yet been found, and he returned late at night to the chateau without him. The bodies of the young Countesses were conveyed by the peasants to the chateau. It is asserted that the Count was subject to fits of insanity, which had become more violent since the recent death of his parents.—French paper.

HORRIBLE.—A young man named Charles H. Smith, aged only 23 years, says the Cincinnati Commercial, was caught, or rather driven, tortured, slowly butchered and worried to death, at Haines, Ky., on the 20th ult., for the murder of Abraham O. Tyler. He was led from the jail in the afternoon to the place of execution, where a large crowd were of course in attendance. He addressed the crowd, declaring that he killed Tyler in self-defence, and expressing the belief that the termination of his own sufferings had now arrived. Poor fellow, he was sadly mistaken, for however innocent of murder himself, he was to be murdered most inhumanly, and he died a martyr to the cause of human rights, but by the law's ignorant administrator. A stout cotton rope was placed around his neck, which was close broke when the drop fell. The victim lay stretched on his back for some minutes upon the ground, and apparently dying. But he recovered sufficiently to again ascend the platform. This time the Sheriff went to the other extreme, using a rope or cable so large and rough that the noose would not tighten! In ten minutes after he was swung off, the tortured man was still kicking, apparently in great agony.

By a late arrival from the West Coast of Africa, we learn that there has been a succession of very heavy rains on the south-west coast, far heavier than have visited that district for very many years past. An immense traffic in slaves is still carried on at various parts of the coast; American vessels, chartered for a different purpose, are now engaged in the trade, and are loading their hold with slaves, and freight with slaves, and this with the most daring impunity, the right of search having been given up. The British and French cruisers, however, were most active in their endeavours to suppress the traffic, notwithstanding which, there have been of late an unprecedented number of cargoes at the slave markets.—London Times.

Intended Assassination of the Pope.—A few days ago a young man was arrested at Rome, in a coffee-house frequented by foreign artists, for having spoken disrespectfully of the Pope. He called himself Count Baldi, a native of Fano, and in his lodgings several poignards, air-guns, and other prohibited arms were found. He at first would give no explanation, but at last stated that he had intended to assassinate Pius IX., on the day on which he would be crowned, and religious banners to the different quarters of Rome. He is said to be implicated in the conspiracy recently discovered at Rome and Ancona.—Galignani.

It is said the last English steamer brought over \$2,000,000, and a large amount is also expected by the Britannia, now on her passage. Already some fifteen millions have been received in payment for grain and provisions.

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